

rapport à la configuration qu'il possède lorsqu'il a fixé un proton dans le chlorhydrate d'histidine monohydraté.

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The Crystal Structure of *trans*-Bicyclo[4.2.0]octyl 1-3,5-Dinitrobenzoate

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The structure of *trans*-bicyclo[4.2.0]octyl 1-3,5-dinitrobenzoate has been studied by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. This compound (C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₆) crystallizes in the monoclinic space group *P*2₁/*c*, with *a* = 9.606, *b* = 6.276, *c* = 25.276 Å, β = 92.02°. The structure was determined by the symbolic addition procedure and was refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods to a final *R* value of 0.052, including hydrogen atoms. The cyclobutane ring is non-planar with a dihedral angle of 147°. The C-C bond distances average 1.544 Å for the cyclobutane ring. The six-membered ring, which is in a slightly flattened chair conformation, accommodates the strain of the bicyclic system.

Introduction

Early investigations of bicyclic systems centered around the interest in the information these studies gave re-

garding reaction mechanisms and reaction intermediates. These studies involved investigating reaction rates of various derivatives of bicyclic systems in solvolysis reactions. In addition to this information,

data obtained in these investigations are now being used to determine additional properties of bicyclic systems, such as ring strain. Kinetic (solvolysis) studies are presently being carried out on [4.2.0]-bicyclooctyl systems (Wiberg & Hess, 1967; Wiberg, 1967) and some studies have already been made of [3.2.0]bicycloheptyl systems (Meinwald, Anderson & Tufariello, 1967; Wiberg, 1967). To make detailed calculations of strain energy minimization in cyclic systems, structural and thermodynamic data are also necessary.

The present investigation of the crystal structure of *trans*-bicyclo[4.2.0]octyl 1-3,5-dinitrobenzoate was undertaken as part of a study of cyclobutane rings fused with other rings in both the *cis* and *trans* configurations. Perhaps an accumulation of structural data will contribute to a knowledge of the ring strain in fused cyclobutane systems, and help to explain the high reactivity of cyclobutane derivatives in solvolysis reactions.

Experimental

A sample of *trans*-bicyclo[4.2.0]octyl 1-3,5-dinitrobenzoate [hereinafter referred to as *trans*(4.2.0)] was kindly supplied by Professor K. Wiberg of Yale University. Long rectangular colorless crystals suitable for X-ray studies were obtained by recrystallization from aqueous acetone. All X-ray studies were carried out using a General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer equipped with single-crystal orienter, with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, and at ambient room temperature ($\sim 21^\circ\text{C}$). The crystal used was a rectangular prism of approximately square cross-section ($0.158 \times 0.158 \times 0.515$ mm) mounted with the long dimension [010] parallel to the ϕ axis of the goniometer.

Plots of the intensity-weighted reciprocal lattice were used to determine crystal symmetry. Cell constants were derived from least-squares refinement using 42 independent 2θ measurements. The density was determined by flotation in aqueous silver nitrate.

$$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6, M = 320.31$$

$$a = 9.606 (1), b = 6.276 (1), c = 25.276 (1) \text{ \AA}$$

$$\beta = 92.02 (1)^\circ$$

$$\text{Systematic absences: } h0l, \frac{h}{2}l = 2n + 1; 0k0, k = 2n + 1$$

$$\text{Space group: } P2_1/c, (\text{No. } 14)$$

$$Z = 4; F(000) = 672; V = 1523.1 \text{ \AA}^3;$$

$$\mu = 9.4 \text{ cm}^{-1} (\text{Cu } K\alpha)$$

$$D_{\text{exp}} = 1.396, D_{\text{calc}} = 1.401 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

$$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_{\text{mean}}) = 1.54178, \text{Cu } K\alpha_1 = 1.54050,$$

$$\text{Cu } K\alpha_2 = 1.54433 \text{ \AA}$$

Three-dimensional single-crystal intensity data were collected by the stationary-crystal stationary-counter method to the limit $2\theta = 140^\circ$ (Cu $K\alpha_1$), using a balanced nickel-cobalt filter pair. Of the 2889 independent reflections measured, 2225 were taken to have observable intensity. The largest deviation from average

intensities for six periodically monitored reflections was 1.7%, indicating that the crystal had not suffered any radiation damage during the ten days of data collection. The usual Lorentz and polarization factors were applied, as well as a correction for α_1 - α_2 splitting (Tulinsky, Worthington & Pignataro, 1959). An absorption correction based on the observed crystal shape was applied (Williams, 1966). The calculated values of the absorption correction factors for the data ranged between 1.14 and 1.26. Standard deviations in observed structure amplitudes, $\sigma(|F_o|)$, based on counting statistics, were calculated according to Evans (1961).

Determination and refinement of the structure

Phases for the structure solution were obtained by the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1966), after conversion of the data to normalized structure factor magnitudes $|E|$ by use of a K curve. The signs of 272 reflections (corresponding to 12 reflections per atom) were deduced in terms of one symbolic sign a , no phase indication being accepted at a probability lower than 0.999. No clear indication could be obtained as to which sign was represented by a . Two E maps were computed – one with each of the possible signs for a – but both maps contained sheets of six-membered rings, and the expected structure was not evident in either map. The map calculated with a positive was chosen for further inspection, on the basis that it contained a less extreme variation of peak heights above background. A total of 24 peaks, including twelve thought to represent the dinitrophenyl group, were placed into a block-diagonal least-squares calculation. After three cycles, two of these atoms were found to have very high isotropic temperature factors, and were not included in the structure factor and electron density calculations which followed. The expected structure was still not evident since the bicyclic system could not yet be recognized. Three additional cycles of least-squares refinement, followed by electron density and difference density calculations, resulted in three more atoms being rejected, but also yielded four new positions which completed the structure.

Least-squares refinement of positions and isotropic temperature factors gave an R value of 0.126 after six cycles. A difference density map calculated at this point contained peaks representing all sixteen hydrogen atoms, ranging in height from 0.5 to 0.7 $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. An additional six cycles of least-squares calculations, varying overall scale factor, all positional parameters, hydrogen isotropic temperature factors and heavy atom anisotropic factors, served to complete the refinement. Shifts in the final cycle were less than one estimated standard deviation for all parameters. A final difference density map contained no features other than a randomly fluctuating background below 0.25 $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. Weights equal to $1/\sigma(|F_o|)^2$ were used in the least-squares calculations, which were carried out with the block-diagonal approxi-

mation including only the observed reflections. Atomic scattering factors used were those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) for hydrogen and of Cromer & Waber (1965) for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.

Calculations were carried out on a Control Data 6600 computer. Structure-factor and least-squares calculations were done using a local modification of a program by Kartha (1964). All Fourier computations were carried out using the Argonne National Labor-

atory program B-149 (Gvildys, 1965). Application of the symbolic addition method was facilitated by use of the programs *SORTE66* (Bednowitz, 1966) and *EFACT* (Bednowitz, 1966). Various other data-processing programs of local origin were used.

Final atomic parameters are given in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The estimated standard deviations were calculated from the inverse matrix of the final least-squares cycle. The final *R* value for these parameters is 0.052 for the observed reflections only, and is 0.073

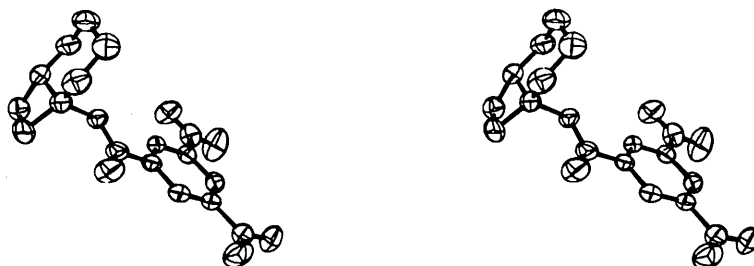
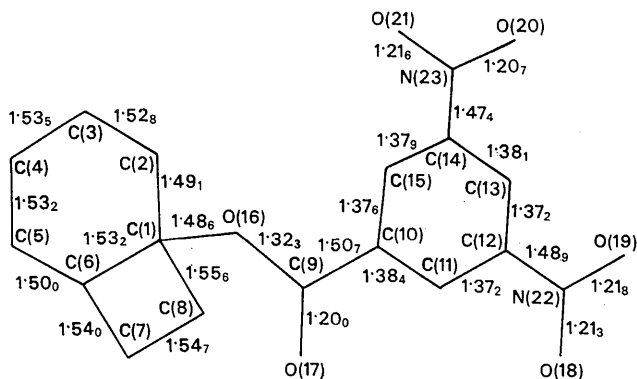
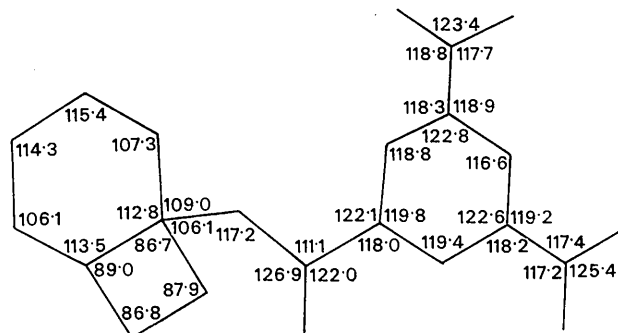


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic view of *trans*-bicyclo[4.2.0]octyl 1-3,5-dinitrobenzoate.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2. (a) Bond lengths (Å). Estimated standard deviations lie in the range 0.003–0.004 Å. (b) Bond angles (°). Estimated standard deviations are 0.2°.

when all data are included. Observed and calculated structure factor magnitudes from the final structure factor calculation are shown in Table 4.

Table 1. *Fractional atomic coordinates (not including hydrogen atoms)*

The estimated standard deviation in parentheses refers to the last decimal position.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
C(1)	0.2960 (2)	0.8846 (4)	0.0934 (1)
C(2)	0.2533 (3)	0.6837 (4)	0.0660 (1)
C(3)	0.1568 (3)	0.7452 (5)	0.0191 (1)
C(4)	0.2115 (3)	0.9218 (5)	-0.0167 (1)
C(5)	0.2614 (3)	1.1222 (4)	0.0129 (1)
C(6)	0.3602 (2)	1.0470 (4)	0.0562 (1)
C(7)	0.4312 (3)	1.1558 (5)	0.1046 (1)
C(8)	0.4173 (3)	0.9400 (5)	0.1335 (1)
C(9)	0.1107 (2)	0.9035 (4)	0.1544 (1)
C(10)	-0.0160 (2)	1.0276 (4)	0.1696 (1)
C(11)	-0.1010 (2)	0.9394 (4)	0.2069 (1)
C(12)	-0.2219 (2)	1.0416 (4)	0.2191 (1)
C(13)	-0.2616 (2)	1.2317 (4)	0.1964 (1)
C(14)	-0.1730 (2)	1.3177 (4)	0.1602 (1)
C(15)	-0.0512 (2)	1.2194 (4)	0.1465 (1)
O(16)	0.1703 (1)	0.9915 (3)	0.1134 (1)
O(17)	0.1469 (2)	0.7444 (3)	0.1773 (1)
O(18)	-0.2723 (2)	0.7763 (3)	0.2788 (1)
O(19)	-0.4246 (2)	1.0258 (3)	0.2659 (1)
O(20)	-0.3165 (2)	1.6073 (3)	0.1473 (1)
O(21)	-0.1342 (2)	1.5940 (3)	0.1017 (1)
N(22)	-0.3138 (2)	0.9396 (4)	0.2579 (1)
N(23)	-0.2112 (2)	1.5204 (3)	0.1342 (1)

A comparison of the signs from the symbolic addition method with those from the final structure factor calculation showed that only one of the 272 signs used in the *E* map with a positive had been incorrect, and

that this discrepancy had been due to a clerical error. A tabulation of the major peaks of this *E* map revealed that the highest fifteen peaks in the map occurred at atomic positions, eleven of the next fifteen were spurious, and that nineteen false peaks appeared in this map with heights as large or larger than the smallest true atomic peak. Initial interpretation of this map was further complicated by the tendency of many spurious peaks to occur in positions completing planar six-membered rings in regions of the dinitrobenzoate group where four of the six members of the ring were at atomic sites and the additional two were spurious peaks. This occurrence of many spurious peaks in structures consisting of largely planar regions has been noticed by other workers applying direct methods, and probably could have been reduced by preliminary sign determination for a larger ratio of reflections to atoms. It may also be noted that the last six atoms found, and the six atomic peaks appearing in the *E* map with the lowest heights, were those of the six atoms in the bicyclic system which are furthest from the dinitrobenzoate plane.

Discussion of the structure

The structure of *trans*(4.2.0) is illustrated in the stereoscopic drawings (Johnson, 1965) of Fig. 1, which show the 50 per cent equiprobability ellipsoids derived from the anisotropic thermal parameters. Bond distances and angles are shown in Fig. 2 and also appear in Tables 5 and 6 where the standard deviations shown are those calculated from the previously estimated deviations in final atomic coordinates.

Table 2. *Anisotropic thermal parameters*

The temperature factor expression used was

$$\exp [-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23})].$$

The estimated standard deviation in parentheses refers to the last decimal position.

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	0.0103 (3)	0.0313 (10)	0.0015 (0)	0.0087 (5)	0.0003 (1)	0.0004 (2)
C(2)	0.0164 (4)	0.0274 (10)	0.0022 (1)	0.0076 (5)	0.0013 (1)	-0.0001 (2)
C(3)	0.0157 (4)	0.0352 (11)	0.0024 (1)	-0.0002 (6)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0035 (2)
C(4)	0.0171 (4)	0.0454 (13)	0.0015 (1)	0.0046 (6)	-0.0000 (1)	-0.0016 (2)
C(5)	0.0150 (4)	0.0338 (10)	0.0014 (0)	0.0014 (5)	0.0008 (1)	0.0004 (2)
C(6)	0.0095 (3)	0.0372 (11)	0.0015 (0)	0.0031 (5)	0.0006 (1)	-0.0008 (2)
C(7)	0.0110 (4)	0.0531 (14)	0.0021 (1)	-0.0028 (6)	0.0002 (1)	-0.0018 (2)
C(8)	0.0112 (4)	0.0577 (14)	0.0019 (1)	0.0128 (6)	-0.0005 (1)	0.0001 (2)
C(9)	0.0110 (3)	0.0279 (9)	0.0012 (0)	0.0044 (5)	-0.0000 (1)	0.0010 (2)
C(10)	0.0091 (3)	0.0232 (8)	0.0010 (0)	0.0015 (4)	-0.0001 (1)	0.0002 (1)
C(11)	0.0109 (3)	0.0236 (8)	0.0011 (0)	0.0001 (4)	-0.0002 (1)	0.0002 (2)
C(12)	0.0091 (3)	0.0287 (9)	0.0011 (0)	-0.0023 (4)	0.0001 (1)	-0.0003 (2)
C(13)	0.0081 (3)	0.0287 (9)	0.0014 (0)	0.0004 (4)	0.0001 (1)	-0.0018 (2)
C(14)	0.0088 (3)	0.0207 (8)	0.0013 (0)	0.0015 (4)	-0.0001 (1)	-0.0005 (2)
C(15)	0.0084 (3)	0.0242 (8)	0.0011 (0)	0.0004 (4)	0.0001 (1)	0.0001 (2)
O(16)	0.0092 (2)	0.0263 (6)	0.0012 (0)	0.0054 (3)	0.0006 (1)	0.0007 (1)
O(17)	0.0170 (3)	0.0394 (7)	0.0020 (0)	0.0123 (4)	0.0013 (1)	0.0042 (1)
O(18)	0.0181 (3)	0.0502 (9)	0.0028 (0)	-0.0012 (5)	0.0016 (1)	0.0054 (2)
O(19)	0.0111 (2)	0.0540 (9)	0.0026 (0)	-0.0026 (4)	0.0021 (1)	-0.0002 (2)
O(20)	0.0149 (3)	0.0396 (8)	0.0053 (1)	0.0133 (4)	0.0026 (1)	0.0032 (2)
O(21)	0.0193 (3)	0.0330 (7)	0.0026 (0)	0.0061 (4)	0.0017 (1)	0.0031 (1)
N(22)	0.0116 (3)	0.0412 (9)	0.0015 (0)	-0.0058 (4)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0005 (2)
N(23)	0.0118 (3)	0.0238 (7)	0.0022 (0)	0.0035 (4)	-0.0002 (1)	-0.0001 (2)

Table 3. Fractional coordinates and isotropic temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms

The estimated standard deviations in parentheses refer to the last decimal position.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(24)	0.2111 (20)	0.5824 (32)	0.0905 (8)	4.9 (6) Å ²
H(25)	0.3389 (20)	0.6270 (33)	0.0544 (7)	5.0 (6)
H(26)	0.0637 (21)	0.7893 (35)	0.0298 (8)	5.7 (6)
H(27)	0.1282 (23)	0.6233 (37)	-0.0044 (9)	6.7 (7)
H(28)	0.1355 (22)	0.9563 (36)	-0.0446 (8)	6.5 (7)
H(29)	0.2847 (21)	0.8605 (34)	-0.0363 (8)	5.6 (6)
H(30)	0.1852 (20)	1.2033 (33)	0.0275 (8)	4.7 (6)
H(31)	0.3137 (20)	1.2260 (34)	-0.0102 (8)	5.3 (6)
H(32)	0.4338 (18)	0.9584 (31)	0.0382 (7)	3.8 (5)
H(33)	0.3690 (22)	1.2711 (38)	0.1213 (8)	6.5 (7)
H(34)	0.5291 (23)	1.2207 (39)	0.1029 (9)	7.5 (7)
H(35)	0.4933 (22)	0.8478 (36)	0.1283 (8)	6.7 (7)
H(36)	0.4025 (20)	0.9321 (34)	0.1723 (8)	5.6 (6)
H(37)	-0.0856 (18)	0.8007 (30)	0.2207 (7)	3.6 (5)
H(38)	-0.3339 (21)	1.3028 (36)	0.2084 (8)	6.3 (7)
H(39)	0.0108 (17)	1.2829 (30)	0.1232 (7)	3.0 (5)

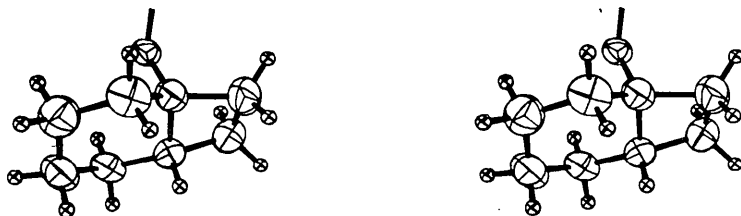


Fig. 3. Stereoscopic view of the bicyclic system including the ester oxygen atom.

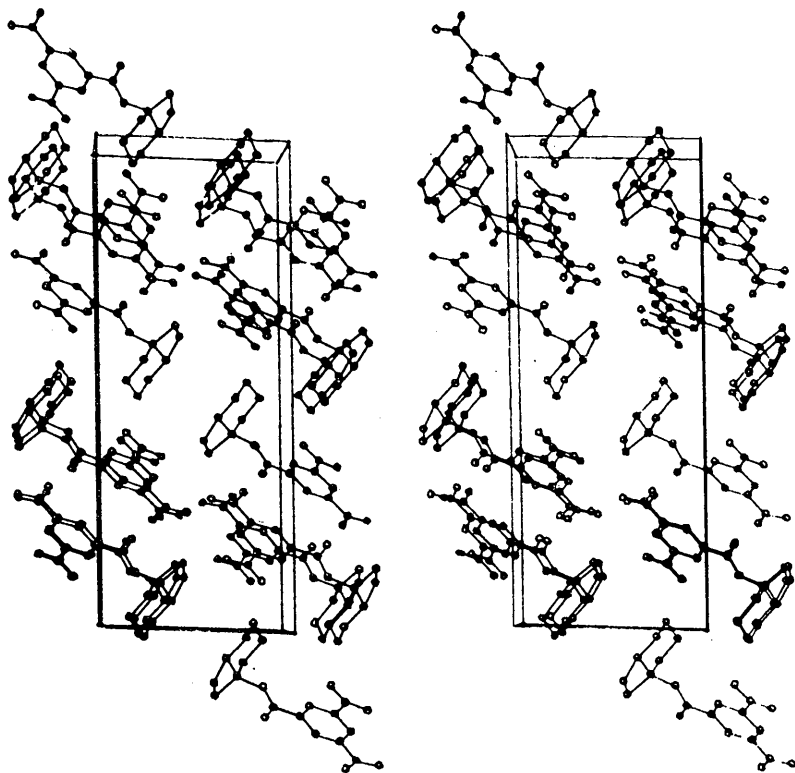


Fig. 4. Stereoscopic packing diagram. One unit-cell is outlined.

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes
The columns headed FOBS and FCAL contain, respectively, 10|F0| and 10|Fc|.

Table with 16 columns: H, K, FOBS, FCAL, H, K, FOBS, FCAL, H, K, FOBS, FCAL, H, K, FOBS, FCAL, H, K, FOBS, FCAL. It contains a grid of numerical data points for various hkl reflections.

Table 4 (cont.)

Table with columns for H, K, FOHS, FCAL, and numerical values across multiple rows.

Table 5. Bond distances involving hydrogen atoms
 The estimated standard deviations are 0.02 Å.

Table with 2 columns: Bond type (e.g., C(2)-H(24)) and distance (e.g., 0.99 Å).

Table 6. Bond angles involving hydrogen atoms
 The estimated standard deviations are in 1° for angles involving only one hydrogen atom and 2° for angles involving two hydrogen atoms.

Table with 2 columns: Bond angle type (e.g., H(24)-C(2)-C(1)) and angle value (e.g., 111°).

Table 6 (*cont.*)

H(31)-C(5)-C(4)	113
H(31)-C(5)-C(6)	108
H(32)-C(6)-C(1)	102
H(32)-C(6)-C(5)	106
H(32)-C(6)-C(7)	108
H(33)-C(7)-C(6)	113
H(33)-C(7)-C(8)	111
H(34)-C(7)-C(6)	122
H(34)-C(7)-C(8)	118
H(35)-C(8)-C(1)	110
H(35)-C(8)-C(7)	113
H(36)-C(8)-C(1)	120
H(36)-C(8)-C(7)	122
H(37)-C(11)-C(10)	122
H(37)-C(11)-C(12)	118
H(38)-C(13)-C(12)	120
H(38)-C(13)-C(14)	123
H(39)-C(15)-C(10)	119
H(39)-C(15)-C(14)	122
H(24)-C(2)-H(25)	109
H(26)-C(3)-H(27)	98
H(28)-C(4)-H(29)	104
H(30)-C(5)-H(31)	106
H(33)-C(7)-H(34)	106
H(35)-C(8)-H(36)	104

A comparison of σ , the estimated standard deviations calculated from the least-squares matrices, and σ_a , the root mean square deviation from the averages of some sets of chemically similar bonds, is shown in Table 7. This comparison suggests that the deviations calculated from the least-squares matrices are underestimates, as is usually the case. The true uncertainties are thus higher, but by an amount difficult to assess, than those shown in the Tables.

Table 7. Comparison of standard deviations

Values of σ were obtained from the least-squares matrices; values of σ_a are root mean square deviations from the averages of chemically similar bonds.

Bond type	σ	σ_a
C-C (benzene)	0.003 Å	0.005 Å
N-O	0.003	0.005
C-H	0.02	0.04

The bond distances in the four-membered ring of *trans*(4.2.0) are very close to that reported for cyclobutane (1.548 Å; Almenningen, Bastiansen & Skancke, 1961). The average C-C bond distance (1.544 Å) in the cyclobutane ring of *trans*(4.2.0) is slightly longer than that reported for *n*-butane (1.533 Å; Bonham & Bartell, 1959). The elongation of the C-C bonds in this cyclobutane ring is similar to that observed for cyclobutane rings which are not part of condensed polycyclic systems. The average bond angle in the cyclobutane ring of *trans*(4.2.0), 88.0°, is not significantly different from that reported for cyclobutane (Skancke, 1960). In the substituted cyclobutanes which are not planar, the dihedral angle in the ring varies from 160° in octafluorocyclobutane (Lemoire & Livingston, 1952) to 145° in cyclobutane. (For a summary of dimensions of

cyclobutane rings, see Adman & Margulis, 1968.) This dihedral angle in *trans*(4.2.0) is 147°. The close similarity of ring bond distances and angles and ring conformation of the cyclobutane ring in *trans*(4.2.0) and in non-fused systems suggests that little or no additional strain is introduced into this ring by *trans* fusion with a cyclohexane ring.

Ring conformations may be conveniently described in terms of an angle of twist about each ring bond (Brown & Levy, 1965). Values of these conformational angles for the bicyclic system of *trans*(4.2.0) are shown in Table 8. The calculation of C(6) → C(1) includes adjacent atoms in the six-membered ring, while that denoted as C(1) → C(6) refers to the four-membered ring. Fig. 3 is a stereoscopic view of the bicyclic system in which the ester oxygen atom and the hydrogen atoms are included so that the *trans* configuration and the ring conformations can be more easily seen.

Table 8. Conformational angles of directed bonds in the bicyclic system

	Angle
C(1) → C(2)	-54.3°
C(2) → C(3)	49.7
C(3) → C(4)	-50.9
C(4) → C(5)	51.0
C(5) → C(6)	-56.8
C(6) → C(1)	62.9
C(6) → C(7)	23.3
C(7) → C(8)	-22.9
C(8) → C(1)	23.0
C(1) → C(6)	-23.1

The six-membered ring of the bicyclic system is in the chair conformation. The bond distances adjacent to the fused bond are significantly shorter than the usual C-C bond. The chair conformation of the cyclohexane ring is considerably flattened; this can be seen by a comparison of the conformational angles in this ring with the ideal value of 60° for chair cyclohexane. It appears, then, that the ring strain in this bicyclic system is almost entirely accommodated by the more flexible six-membered ring, leaving the cyclobutane ring essentially undistorted.

Bond distances and angles in the dinitrobenzoate group appear to be normal. The angles in the phenyl ring at the carbon atoms attached to the nitro groups are both greater than 120°, a common occurrence in nitrobenzenes (Carter, McPhail & Sim, 1966). The planes of the nitro groups make angles 4.3° and 1.4° with the plane of the phenyl ring. The group including N(22) - that is, the one nearest the C=O bond of the carboxylate group - is the one which is twisted most out of the phenyl plane. An even larger angle, 8.9°, is made by the carboxylate plane and the phenyl plane, but these angles are all relatively small, and the dinitrobenzoate group can be considered to be approximately planar.

One outstanding gross feature of the structure which has already been mentioned is the approximate planarity

of a large portion of the molecule. The least-squares plane $0.5030X + 0.4808Y + 0.7182Z = 5.934$, calculated including the dinitrobenzoate group and the bridgehead carbon atoms (17 atoms out of 23) has only three atoms with deviation of 0.2 \AA from the plane, but no others more than 0.1 \AA from the plane; the coefficients in the above equation are the direction cosines of the normal to the plane relative to **a**, **b** and **c***.

The structure contains no unusually short intermolecular contact distances. Fig. 4 shows a stereoscopic drawing of a packing diagram. The direction of view is approximately along the *y* axis, with the *x* axis across the Figure. The box indicates the volume of one unit cell ($0 \leq x \leq a$, $0 \leq y \leq b$, $0 \leq z \leq c$); the sixteen molecules which extend into this unit cell are shown.

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The Crystal Structure of Zinc Guanidinium Sulfate

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The crystal structure of zinc guanidinium sulfate, $\text{Zn}[\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_3]_2(\text{SO}_4)_2$, has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray analysis. The crystals are tetragonal, space group $I4_2d$, with cell dimensions of $a = 9.515$ and $c = 14.351 \text{ \AA}$. There are four formula units in the unit cell, with density calculated to be 1.929 g.cm^{-3} in agreement with the measured density (1.93 g.cm^{-3}). The structure has been determined by Patterson and Fourier methods from 741 reflections collected by counter and refined by least-squares to a conventional *R* index of 0.017. A network of zinc and sulfate ions constitutes the main feature of the structure; the sulfate ions are arranged tetrahedrally around the zinc ions with the Zn–O distance being 1.94 \AA . The sulfate ion, on a twofold axis, has one pair of oxygen atoms coordinated to zinc ions, resulting in an S–O bond distance of 1.49 \AA , which is significantly longer than the S–O distance of 1.44 \AA for the second pair of sulfate oxygen atoms.

Introduction

The synthesis of a series of hexahydrated double salts between guanidinium sulfate and bivalent metal sulfates was reported by Canneri (1925). It was of interest to investigate the metal ion coordination in the bivalent metal guanidinium sulfate hexahydrates M(II)GSH (from here on), $\text{M(II)[C}(\text{NH}_2)_3]_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, for comparison with the ammonium Tutton salts, $\text{M(II)(NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which have been studied extensively (see

Montgomery, Chastain, Natt, Witkowska & Lingafelter, 1967). In an attempt to prepare ZnGSH by room temperature evaporation of the aqueous solution of the mixed salts, crystals were obtained which appeared to be monoclinic as reported for M(II)GSH (Canneri, 1925). Although there was no evidence to indicate that these crystals were the desired complex, the structure determination by X-ray diffraction was undertaken. Later the crystal was identified as tetragonal and anhydrous instead of monoclinic and hexahydrate. Ef-